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HARTFORD, CONN. (UPI) -- PREVIOUSLY UNDISCLOSED DOCUMENTS SHOW THE CIA WAS KEEPING AN EYE ON THE BLACK STUDENT ALLIANCE AT YALE UNIVERSITY IN 1970, THE HARTFORD COURANT SAYS.

THE DOCUMENTS, OBTAINED BY A FREEDOM OF INFORMATION REQUEST, SHOWED THE CIA TOOK NOTE OF A MAY 10, 1970, MEETING SCHEDULED BY THE ALLIANCE AT THE IVY LEAGUE SCHOOL, THE NEWSPAPER SAID SUNDAY.

THE CIA, WHICH WAS ALLEGEDLY MONITORING THE MOVEMENT OF SEVERAL BLACK MILITANT GROUPS AT THE TIME, FOUND OUT ABOUT THE MEETING BY READING AN ARTICLE IN THE NEW YORK TIMES, THE COURANT SAID.

THE NEWSPAPER SAID IT OBTAINED A CIA MEMO THAT READ: "THE BLACK STUDENTS ALLIANCE AT YALE HAS PROPOSED A NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF BLACK ORGANIZATIONS TO BE HELD AT YALE THIS WEEKEND."

IT WAS NOT KNOWN IF THE CIA SENT REPRESENTATIVES TO THE MEETING OR FOLLOWED UP WITH FURTHER MONITORING OF THE ALLIANCE'S ACTIVITIES, THE COURANT SAID.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES
3 April 1978

EX-ENVOY TO SEOUL CONFIRMS BUGGING

He Acknowledges U.S. Had Device
in President Park's Office

By RICHARD HALLORAN
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 2—A former United States Ambassador to South Korea, William J. Porter, has confirmed that an American intelligence agency placed an electronic listening device in the executive mansion of President Park Chung Hee in Seoul.

Mr. Porter's statements, given in an interview to be broadcast tomorrow night by CBS News, provide the first authoritative confirmation of earlier reports of electronic eavesdropping in the presidential residence, known as the Blue House.

The United States Government has never admitted to having placed the eavesdropping device there. Official spokesmen have declined to confirm or deny the earlier reports.

South Korean officials have said that they were assured by State Department officials that the United States had never bugged the Blue House. But the State Department has refused to confirm that such assurances had been given.

Told It Had Stopped

Mr. Porter, who is retired now, was asked in the interview about reports that American intelligence agents had placed the listening device in the Blue House. He replied: "I was told it had stopped before my arrival."

Mr. Porter, who was ambassador in Seoul from 1967 to 1971, was asked again about the device and replied: "I was told that it was not functioning." He added: "I gave a specific order that it was not to be renewed."

Asked why, Mr. Porter said: "Because I didn't feel that the risks warranted what we would get."

Mr. Porter, whose remarks are to be part of a program called "Anatomy of a Scandal," could not be reached at his home in Westport, Mass., for elaboration. But his account added new information to what has been reported earlier.

The sequence of events, as pieced together from officials, former officials like Mr. Porter, and investigators here, apparently began sometime after President Park came to power in a coup in 1961.

Mr. Park, then an army general, was unknown to American intelligence, which thus reportedly began electronic surveillance not only of the Blue House but also of the ministry of defense and other important South Korean offices.

Mr. Porter's statement that the listening device failed fits with earlier reports about how American intelligence agents obtained information on a series of Blue House meetings in the fall of 1970, at which President Park reportedly ordered into operation a well-financed, covert lobby directed at the United States Congress.

That information, informed sources said, came from an informant inside the Blue House, not from an electronic listening device.

The sources said that information about the operation and its participants was supplemented by reports obtained by intercepting telephone conversations in Seoul and between Seoul and Washington and cable traffic between the two capitals.

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Ex-Rep. Passman Accused of Bribery In Korean Scandal

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By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter

WASHINGTON—A federal grand jury indicted former Congressman Otto Passman of Louisiana on bribery and conspiracy charges stemming from the government's investigation of Korean influence buying.

Mr. Passman was charged with seeking more than \$200,000 in bribes from South Korean businessman Tong Sun Park and with obtaining \$98,000 in such bribes. Mr. Park was named an unindicted coconspirator.

Mr. Passman, a Democrat, is the second former Congressman charged in the Korean scandal. In March, former Rep. Richard Hanna (D., Calif.) pleaded guilty to one count of conspiracy as part of a plea-bargaining agreement reached with the Justice Department. He had been indicted last October and charged with conspiracy and on 39 counts of fraud. Mr. Hanna admitted he had agreed with Mr. Park to use his congressional position to further Mr. Park's financial interests.

The conspiracy count against Mr. Passman charged him with seeking \$213,000 in bribes in return for influencing U.S. government agencies to increase rice-purchase loans to South Korea. He also is alleged to have used his office to influence Korean government officials to insist that U.S. exporters use Mr. Park as an agent for selling rice to Korea.

Three bribery counts charged Mr. Passman with accepting \$98,000 in bribes from Mr. Park in 1973. Four other counts charged the former Congressman with accepting the \$98,000 as an illegal gratuity.

During 1975, the indictment said, Mr. Park "knowingly purchased" from Mr. Passman watches and other jewelry at "substantially inflated prices," resulting in at least \$20,000 in profit to the former Congressman.

The conspiracy charge carries a maximum penalty of five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine upon conviction. Bribery charges have a maximum penalty of 15 years in prison and a fine equal to three times the amount of the bribe. The illegal gratuity charges carry a maximum sentence of two years in prison and a \$10,000 fine.

In Monroe, La., Mr. Passman couldn't be reached for comment. He was defeated in a primary reelection effort in 1976.

WASHINGTON POST

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Rep. Lester Wolff (D-N.Y.) and his Pacific affairs subcommittee decided recently that they were concerned about the death sentence hanging over the head of former Pakistan prime minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. So the subcommittee drafted a thoughtful letter to Pakistan's ambassador here, pleading that Bhutto's life be spared. All seven subcommittee members signed the missive.

Ten days ago, when the subcommittee members attended a reception at the Pakistani Embassy, they learned that the ambassador had not received the letter. The problem: Wolff's office had addressed it to the Bangladesh ambassador by mistake, and mailed it to the Bangladesh Embassy.

Diplomatically the Pakistani ambassador promised to read the message carefully if the subcommittee ever got it around to the right country.

CIA Offers 'Opportunities'

NEW YORK (UPI)—Do you have a college degree? Want to work overseas? Have an aptitude for foreign languages and proven leadership abilities?

If so, the Central Intelligence Agency may have a job for you.

The CIA, in an advertisement in the business and finance section of Sunday's New York Times, said it was offering "challenging career opportunities for those interested in vital public service." Candidates, the agency said, must have all of the following:

- College degree with good academic record.
- Keen interest in international affairs.
- Desire and ability to serve overseas.
- Foreign language aptitude.

U.S. citizenship is required and starting salaries ranged from \$13,662 to \$16,618.

Candidates with "experience in living in foreign areas" and two to five years of "relevant work experience" were billed as "highly desirable."

The ad also said the CIA is an equal opportunity employer and urged women and minorities to apply.

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